

that there is a presumption to the contrary, hereditary and unstable cases being especially referred to.

There were not presented quite so many of clinical studies as at the preceding meeting, but Pathological studies were more prominent than usual. It seems pertinent to testify in conclusion that a steady and rapid growth in hospital work is at present in progress, and will undoubtedly be manifested the literature embodying the results obtained. This meeting was in Denver, and on account of the distance many prominent members were absent.

PHELPS.

STATE HOSPITAL BULLETIN.

Volume 1, No. 1 of the promised State Hospital Bulletin, (N. Y.,) reaches us at the end of February. It presents 140 pages of essays arising from a study by various medical officers, each of his own clinical material. The actual material presented is almost secondary to the possibilities hinted at in the general scheme. For example, if the central editorial committee has influence or authority to divide up the experimental and research work among the different hospitals and medical officers, it can develop along many lines, by such division of labor. For example, assigning thyroid feeding to one hospital, urinalysis to another, etc. The practicability of the complete development of this scheme is more assured than its desirability. It would perhaps not wholly suit independent thought and tastes.

Editorially it is promised to develop the pathological work during the coming year, in a manner spoken of by them as "ideal." A central bureau known as the Pathological Institute will under Doctor Van Gieson direct the work of the local hospital laboratories, seemingly assigning them research work something as above outlined. It is then not work in a central laboratory, *under the direction of* a central laboratory. Details are not given, but the outlook is good. Considerable time is needed to get results from this system.

For its further aims it is stated that "it may be considered in the light of a "psychiatrist at the breakfast table" and as it is not intended to compete with the formal Journals, so it should not be compared with them in the character of its contents. Articles which are not suited for the ordinary journals will find place in the Bulletin. Negative results will be recorded,—results in therapeutics and physical treatment will be freely used."

Notice of the essays comprising this number is precluded here by the lateness of its arrival. It is published by the State, by the "Utica Hospital Print," seemingly as was the Journal of Insanity. No advertisements are taken and the subscription price is \$2.00. As a whole the plan promises well, not only by publishing present results but by setting each hospital at work on new or renewed lines.

PHELPS.

A NEW TEXT BOOK FOR TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR NURSES,

By Dr. P. M. Wise, is just at hand. It accepts seemingly the same reasoning adopted by the writer two years ago; namely, that a book to study by and follow was better for students of this grade and with this amount of time, than such insufficient "notes" as they could make; that the nursing of mental and bodily diseases are best woven together into one whole; that a "book" secures a consistent and known line of study, even if the lecturers be several or changing.

Some differential points between the two books might be mentioned. This later book leaves out of consideration special drugs, perhaps wisely so. It has an index, glossary and some tables, as very valuable additions. Peculiarly enough, while giving a space to obstetrics, (we think rightly,) it omits all consideration of gynecological work, a subject of almost daily practical use in hospital service. It also omits con-

sideration of electrical applications; also of mechanical restraint, a question that must be met by every nurse, and intelligently rather than ignorantly. It gives more of detail to the treatment of insanity and less to general nursing. It gives nothing about the "examination of urine" or "control of fire," nor has it any sketch of the development of Insane Asylum work or methods and of the comparative value of the different schools. He adds, however, more of detail on the subjects of "Sleep" and "Sleeplessness," "Anæsthetization," "Micro-organisms," convulsions, and anatomy of brain, nerves and spinal cord. Nothing is said about menstruation and its disorders.

The book is bound in two volumes, one for each year of study, and its value is very considerably enhanced by illustrations. The book will doubtless meet with great favor, indeed (according to the advertisement), being adopted by the New York Hospitals before it was issued. The name of Dr. Wise, whose hospital ranks among the very first in the country, is sufficient assurance of acceptable and reliable work.

PHELPS.

THE NEW PATHOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF THE CENTRAL INDIANA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

An event of considerable importance to the local medical profession and of interest to neurologists and alienists generally, will be consummated within the next few weeks, when the new Pathological Department of the Central Hospital for the Insane is dedicated to original work and research. With the completion of this building and its thorough outfit for all kinds of chemical, bacteriological and pathological investigation, Indiana has taken a decided step in advance, and placed herself upon a high place, one equal to that held by the best Hospitals and State institutions of this country and Europe. The recent official report of the Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane dwells especially upon this new department, offering, as it does, opportunity for the study and careful systematic investigation of mental and nervous diseases.

The structure of the new building in itself is admirable. Built substantially of red brick ornamented with stone, the external appearance of the building is beautiful in its garden surroundings. The interior is a model in its arrangements and finish. There are reception rooms for physicians and visitors upon the ground floor, and also a neatly furnished mortuary, where relatives and friends of the dead may view the remains without any shock to their sentiments, a point of importance in lessening the wide-spread opposition to post-mortems existing in this country. All the other rooms of the building are devoted to medical research. Upon the lower floor are the chemical laboratories, the dissecting and preserving room for the examination of microscopic specimens. In addition there are here situated the reagent room, the museum, and the clinical amphitheatre, in which autopsies will also be held before members of the profession and seniors of the medical schools. The amphitheatre is large, excellently ventilated, and lighted by drop and side-electric lamps. Several thirty-two candle hand-lamps add materially to the possibilities for illuminating the body cavities. Every seat is so arranged that the occupant has an uninterrupted view of the operator. Upon the upper floor, with a northern exposure, are the microscopical rooms and the bacteriological laboratory, upon the southern side is the private room of the Superintendent. Between the two facing east is the library and study room of the hospital staff. This room is very large, excellently furnished; in short, complete in every detail. Standard medical works are contained in six large book-cases, engravings upon the walls, desks and arm chairs offer opportunity for work and ease. Beneath the tiers of the amphitheatre is the cloak-room, from which the electric projecting apparatus is operated. Bausch and Lomb have